=> s eotaxin

2 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 1812 EOTAXIN

=> s l1 (5a) (receptor#)

2 FILES SEARCHED...
L2 299 L1 (5A) (RECEPTOR#)

=> s l2 (P) (nucleic acid# or DNA or cDNA or polynucleotide#)

2 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 30 L2 (P) (NUCLEIC ACID# OR DNA OR CDNA OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE#)

=>

=> d l3 1-30 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 2000507192 MEDLINE
DN 20512498 PubMed ID: 11056090
TI Overexpression of eotaxin and the CCR3 receptor in human atherosclerosis:
using genomic technology to identify a potential novel pathway of vascular
inflammation.
AU Haley K J; Lilly C M; Yang J H; Feng Y; Kennedy S P; Turi T G; Thompson J
F; Sukhova G H; Libby P; Lee R T
CS Respiratory Division, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's
Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA.
NC HL-56985 (NHLBI)
HL-61824 (NHLBI)
SO CIRCULATION, (2000 Oct 31) 102 (18) 2185-9.
Journal code: 0147763. ISSN: 1524-4539.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200011
ED Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010521
Entered Medline: 20001121
AB BACKGROUND: Unstable atherosclerotic lesions typically have an abundant
inflammatory cell infiltrate, including activated T cells, macrophages,
and mast cells, which may decrease plaque stability. The pathophysiology
of inflammatory cell recruitment and activation in the human atheroma is
incompletely described. METHODS AND RESULTS: We hypothesized that
differential gene expression with ***DNA*** microarray technology
would identify new genes that may participate in vascular inflammation.
RNA isolated from cultured human aortic smooth muscle cells treated with
tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) was examined with a ***DNA***
microarray with 8600 genes. This experiment and subsequent Northern
analyses demonstrated marked increases in steady-state eotaxin mRNA (>20
fold), a chemokine initially described as a chemotactic factor for
eosinophils. Because eosinophils are rarely present in human
atherosclerosis, we then studied tissue samples from 7 normal and 14
atherosclerotic arteries. Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated
overexpression of ***eotaxin*** protein and its ***receptor*** ,
CCR3, in the human atheroma, with negligible expression in normal vessels.
Eotaxin was predominantly located in smooth muscle cells. The CCR3
receptor was localized primarily to macrophage-rich regions as defined by
immunopositivity for CD 68; a minority of mast cells also demonstrated
immunopositivity for the CCR3 ***receptor*** .
CONCLUSIONS:
Eotaxin and its ***receptor*** , CCR3, are overexpressed in
human atherosclerosis, suggesting that eotaxin participates in vascular
inflammation. These data demonstrate how genomic differential expression
technology can identify novel genes that may participate in the stability
of atherosclerotic lesions.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 1999049845 MEDLINE
DN 99049845 PubMed ID: 9834099
TI Cloning and characterization of the guinea pig eosinophil eotaxin
receptor, C-C chemokine receptor-3: blockade using a monoclonal antibody
in vivo.
AU Sabroe I; Conroy D M; Gerard N P; Li Y; Collins P D; Post T W; Jose P J;
Williams T J; Gerard C J; Ponath P D
CS Biomedical Sciences Division, Imperial College School of Medicine, London,
United Kingdom.
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1998 Dec 1) 161 (11) 6139-47.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-AF060698
EM 199812
ED Entered STN: 19990115
Last Updated on STN: 19990115
Entered Medline: 19981221
AB Certain C-C chemokines, signaling via the ***eotaxin*** ***receptor*** C-C chemokine ***receptor*** -3 (CCR3), are thought to
be central mediators of eosinophil accumulation in allergic inflammation.
To investigate the role of CCR3 in vivo, we cloned the guinea pig ***eotaxin*** ***receptor*** (guinea pig CCR3) from a genomic
DNA library. We isolated a single-exon open reading frame coding
for a 358-amino acid chemokine receptor protein with 67 and 69% homology
to human and murine CCR3, respectively. When expressed in stable
transfectants, this ***receptor*** bound 125I-labeled guinea pig
eotaxin , 125I-labeled human monocyte chemotactic protein-3, and

125I-labeled human RANTES. In chemotaxis assays, guinea pig CCR3
transfectants responded only to guinea pig eotaxin, with a maximal effect
at 100 nM. mAbs were raised that bound selectively to both guinea pig CCR3
transfectants and guinea pig eosinophils. One of these mAbs, 2A8, blocked
both ligand binding to transfectants and their chemotaxis in response to
eotaxin. The Ab also inhibited chemotaxis and the elevation of cytosolic
calcium in guinea pig eosinophils in response to eotaxin. F(ab')2
fragments of 2A8 were prepared that retained the ability to inhibit
eosinophil calcium responses to eotaxin. Pretreatment of (111)In-labeled
eosinophils in vitro with F(ab')2 2A8 selectively inhibited their
accumulation in response to eotaxin in vivo. These data demonstrate that
functional blockade of eosinophil chemokine receptors can be achieved in
vivo and provide further support for the development of novel
anti-inflammatory drugs targeting eosinophil recruitment through chemokine
receptor antagonism.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 1998143226 MEDLINE
DN 98143226 PubMed ID: 9480044
TI Functional expression of the eotaxin receptor CCR3 in T lymphocytes
co-localizing with eosinophils.
AU Gerber B O; Zanni M P; Uguccioni M; Loetscher M; Mackay C R; Pichler W J;
Yawalkar N; Baggiolini M; Moser B
CS Theodor Kocher Institute, University of Bern, Switzerland.
SO CURRENT BIOLOGY, (1997 Nov 1) 7 (11) 836-43.
Journal code: 9107782. ISSN: 0960-9822.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199802
ED Entered STN: 19980306
Last Updated on STN: 19980306
Entered Medline: 19980225
AB BACKGROUND: The chemokine eotaxin is produced at sites of allergic
inflammation, binds selectively to the chemokine receptor CCR3 and
attracts eosinophil and basophil leukocytes, which express high numbers of
this ***receptor*** . Responses of T lymphocytes to ***eotaxin***
have not been reported so far. We have investigated the expression of CCR3
in T lymphocytes and analysed the properties and in vivo distribution of T
lymphocytes expressing this receptor. RESULTS: In search of chemokine
receptors with selective expression in T lymphocytes, we have isolated
multiple complementary DNAs (cDNAs) encoding CCR3 from a human CD4+ T-cell
cDNA library. T-lymphocyte clones with selectivities for protein
and non-protein antigens were analysed for expression of CCR3 and
production of Th1- and Th2-type cytokines. Of 13 clones with surface CCR3,
nine secreted enhanced levels of interleukin-4 and/or interleukin-5,
indicating that CCR3 predominates in Th2-type lymphocytes. CCR3+ T
lymphocytes readily migrated in response to eotaxin, and showed the
characteristic changes in cytosolic free calcium. Immunostaining of
contact dermatitis, nasal polyp and ulcerative colitis tissue showed that
CCR3+ T lymphocytes are recruited together with eosinophils and, as
assessed by flow cytometry, a large proportion of CD3+ cells extracted
from the inflamed skin tissue were CCR3+. By contrast, CCR3+ T lymphocytes
were absent from tissues that lack eosinophils, as demonstrated for normal
skin and rheumatoid arthritis synovium. CONCLUSIONS: We show that T
lymphocytes co-localizing with eosinophils at sites of allergic
inflammation express CCR3, suggesting that eotaxin/CCR3 represents a novel
mechanism of T-lymphocyte recruitment. These cells are essential in
allergic inflammation, as mice lacking mature T lymphocytes were
insensitive to allergen challenge. Surface CCR3 may mark a subset of T
lymphocytes that induce eosinophil mobilization and activation through
local production of Th2-type cytokines.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 97258609 MEDLINE
DN 97258609 PubMed ID: 9104803
TI Molecular and functional characterization of two novel human C-C
chemokines as inhibitors of two distinct classes of myeloid progenitors.
AU Patel V P; Kreider B L; Li Y; Li H; Leung K; Salcedo T; Nardelli B;
Pippalla V; Gentz S; Thotakura R; Parmelee D; Gentz R; Garotta G
CS Department of Cell Biology, Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville,
Maryland 20850, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (1997 Apr 7) 185 (7) 1163-72.
Journal code: 2985109R. ISSN: 0022-1007.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-U85767; GENBANK-U85768
EM 199705
ED Entered STN: 19970523
Last Updated on STN: 19970523
Entered Medline: 19970514
AB Two novel human beta-chemokines, Ck beta-8 or myeloid progenitor
inhibitory factor 1 (MPIF-1), and Ck beta-6 or MPIF-2, were discovered as
part of a large scale ***cDNA*** sequencing effort. The MPIF-1 and
MPIF-2 cDNAs were isolated from aortic endothelium and activated monocyte
libraries, respectively. Both of the cDNAs were cloned into a baculovirus
vector and expressed in insect cells. The mature recombinant MPIF-1
protein consists of 99 amino acids and is most homologous to

macrophage
inflammatory protein (MIP)-1alpha, showing 51% identity. It displays
chemotactic activity on resting T lymphocytes and monocytes, a minimal but
significant activity on neutrophils, and is negative on activated T
lymphocytes. MPIF-1 is also a potent suppressor of bone marrow low
proliferative potential colony-forming cells, a committed progenitor that
gives rise to granulocyte and monocyte lineages. The mature recombinant
MPIF-2 has 93 amino acid residues and shows 39 and 42% identity with
monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-3 and MIP-1alpha, respectively. It
displays chemotactic activity on resting T lymphocytes, a minimal activity
on neutrophils, and is negative on monocytes and activated T lymphocytes.
On eosinophils, MPIF-2 produces a transient rise of cytosolic Ca2+ and
uses the ***receptor*** for ***eotaxin*** and MCP-4. In
hematopoietic assays, MPIF-2 strongly suppressed the colony formation by
the high proliferative potential colony-forming cell (HPP-CFC), which
represents a multipotential hematopoietic progenitor.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 97113354 MEDLINE
DN 97113354 PubMed ID: 8955214
TI Human monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-4 is a novel CC chemokine
with activities on monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils induced in
allergic and nonallergic inflammation that signals through the CC
chemokine receptors (CCR)-2 and -3.
AU Garcia-Zepeda E A; Combadiere C; Rothenberg M E; Sarafi M N; Lavigne F;
Hamid Q; Murphy P M; Luster A D
CS Infectious Disease Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Harvard
Medical School, Charlestown 02129, USA.
NC R01 CA69212-01 (NCI)
SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1996 Dec 15) 157 (12) 5613-26.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-U46767
EM 199701
ED Entered STN: 19970219
Last Updated on STN: 19970219
Entered Medline: 19970123
AB The chemokines are a large family of cytokines that regulate the complex
and precise recruitment of immune cells into inflammatory foci. To fully
appreciate their role in the pathogenesis of human diseases, the entire
spectrum of chemokines, their receptors, their cellular targets, and
mechanisms of regulation need to be delineated. Using eotaxin as a probe,
we isolated a ***cDNA*** for a novel human beta (or CC) chemokine
that, based on its biological and structural features, we have named
monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-4. Purified recombinant MCP-4
protein was a potent chemoattractant for monocytes and eosinophils and
stimulated histamine release from basophils. MCP-4 induced a calcium flux
in HEK-293 cells transfected with the monocyte selective MCP-1 receptor
(CCR-2B) and the eosinophil selective ***eotaxin*** ***receptor***
(CCR-3), but not in the more widely expressed CCR-1 or CCR-5. This novel
chemokine is expressed in TNF-alpha and IL-1 activated epithelial and
endothelial cells in vitro, and in the epithelial mucosa of patients with
both Th2-type allergic and Th1-type nonallergic sinusitis. Furthermore,
both IFN-gamma and IL-4, products of Th1 and Th2 cells, respectively,
synergized with TNF-alpha and IL-1 in inducing MCP-4 mRNA accumulation.
These properties of MCP-4 offer a molecular explanation for the observed
accumulation of monocytes, eosinophils and basophils in both Th1- and
Th2-type immune responses.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 96281895 MEDLINE
DN 96281895 PubMed ID: 8676064
TI Molecular cloning and characterization of a human eotaxin receptor
expressed selectively on eosinophils.
CM Comment in: J Exp Med. 1996 Jun 1;183(6):2421-6
AU Ponath P D; Qin S; Post T W; Wang J; Wu L; Gerard N P; Newman W; Gerard C;
Mackay C R
CS LeukoSite, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142, USA.
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (1996 Jun 1) 183 (6) 2437-48.
Journal code: 2985109R. ISSN: 0022-1007.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-U49727
EM 199608
ED Entered STN: 19960822
Last Updated on STN: 20021231
Entered Medline: 19960815
AB The chemokine eotaxin is unusual in that it appears to be a highly
specific chemoattractant for eosinophils. Ligand-binding studies with
radiolabeled ***eotaxin*** demonstrated a ***receptor*** on
eosinophils distinct from the known chemokine receptors CKR-1 and -2. The
distinct eotaxin binding site on human eosinophils also bound RANTES
(regulated on activation T expressed and secreted) and monocyte
chemotactic protein (MCP)3. We have now isolated a ***cDNA*** from
eosinophils, termed CKR-3, with significant sequence similarity to other
well characterized chemokine receptors. Cells transfected with CKR-3
cDNA bound radiolabeled eotaxin specifically and with high
affinity, comparable to the binding affinity observed with eosinophils.

This receptor also bound RANTES and MCP-3 with high affinity, but not other CC or CXC chemokines. Furthermore, receptor transfectants generated in a murine B cell lymphoma cell line migrated in transwell chemotaxis assays to eotaxin, RANTES, and MCP-3, but not to any other chemokines. A monoclonal antibody recognizing CKR-3 was used to show that eosinophils, but not other leukocyte types, expressed this receptor. This pattern of expression was confirmed by Northern blot with RNA from highly purified leukocyte subsets. The restricted expression of CKR-3 on eosinophils and the fidelity of eotaxin binding to CKR-3, provides a potential mechanism for the selective recruitment and migration of eosinophils within tissues.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 96235049 MEDLINE
DN 96235049 PubMed ID: 8642349
TI Monocyte chemotactic protein 4 (MCP-4), a novel structural and functional analogue of MCP-3 and eotaxin.
AU Uguccioni M; Loetscher P; Forssmann U; Dewald B; Li H; Lima S H; Li Y; Kreider B; Garotta G; Thelen M; Baggiolini M
CS Theodor Kocher Institute, University of Bern, Switzerland.
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (1996 May 1) 183 (5) 2379-84.
Journal code: 2985109R. ISSN: 0022-1007.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; AIDS
EM 199607
ED Entered STN: 19960726
Last Updated on STN: 19960726
Entered Medline: 19960718
AB A novel human CC chemokine complementary ***DNA*** was identified in a library constructed from human fetal RNA, cloned into a baculovirus vector, and expressed in Sf9 insect cells. The mature recombinant protein that was released had the NH2-terminal sequence pyro-QPDALNVPSTC...and consisted of 75 amino acids. Minor amounts of two variants of 77 and 82 residues (NH2 termini: LAQPDA...and FNPQGLAQPDA...) were released as well.
The novel chemokine was designated monocyte chemotactic protein 4 (MCP-4) and the variants were designated (LA)MCP-4 and (FNPQGLA)MCP-4. MCP-4 shares the pyroglutamic acidproline NH2-terminal motif and 56-61% sequence identity with the three known monocyte chemotactic proteins and is 60% identical to eotaxin. It has marked functional similarities to MCP-3 and eotaxin. Like MCP-3, MCP-4 is a chemoattractant of high efficacy for monocytes and T lymphocytes. On these cells, it binds to receptors that recognize MCP-1, MCP-3, and RANTES. On eosinophils, MCP-4 has similar efficacy and potency as MCP-3, RANTES, and cotaxin. It shares ***receptors*** with ***eotaxin*** and shows full cross-desensitization with this cosinophil-selective chemokine. Of the two variants, only (LA)MCP-4 could be purified in sufficient quantities for testing and was found to be at least 30-fold less potent than MCP-4 itself. This suggests that the 75-residue form with the characteristic NH2 terminus of an MCP is the biologically relevant species.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 30 MEDLINE
AN 96205964 MEDLINE
DN 96205964 PubMed ID: 8631813
TI Molecular cloning of human eotaxin, an eosinophil-selective CC chemokine, and identification of a specific eosinophil eotaxin receptor, CC chemokine receptor 3.
AU Kitaura M; Nakajima T; Imai T; Harada S; Combadiere C; Tiffany H L; Murphy P M; Yoshie O
CS Shionogi Institute for Medical Science, Osaka, Japan.
SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1996 Mar 29) 271 (13) 7725-30.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-D49372
EM 199607
ED Entered STN: 19960715
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19960703
AB The CC chemokine eotaxin is a selective chemoattractant for guinea pig eosinophils, first purified from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in a guinea pig model of allergic airway inflammation. We have now isolated the gene and ***cDNA*** for a human counterpart of eotaxin. The gene maps to chromosome 17 and is expressed constitutively at high levels in small intestine and colon, and at lower levels in various other tissues. The deduced mature protein sequence is 66% identical to human monocyte chemoattractant protein-1, and 60% identical to guinea pig eotaxin.
Recombinant human eotaxin produced in insect cells induced a calcium flux response in normal human eosinophils, but not in neutrophils or monocytes.
The response could not be desensitized by pretreatment of eosinophils with other CC chemokines, suggesting a unique receptor. In this regard, we show that human eotaxin is a potent and highly specific agonist for CC chemokine receptor 3, a G protein-coupled receptor selectively expressed in human eosinophils. Thus ***eotaxin*** and CC chemokine ***receptor*** 3 may be host factors highly specialized for eosinophil recruitment in inflammation, and may be good targets for the development of selective drugs for inflammatory diseases where eosinophils contribute to pathogenesis, such as asthma.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2002:637694 CAPLUS
DN 137:184472
TI Human G-protein chemokine receptor HDGNR10, polynucleotides and antibodies
for diagnosis and therapy of immune diseases and screening of agonists and
antagonists
IN Roschke, Viktor; Rosen, Craig A.; Ruben, Steven M.
PA Human Genome Sciences, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 562 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002064612	A2	20020822	WO 2002-US3634	20020208

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

WO 2001058916	A2	20010816	WO 2001-US4153	20010209
WO 2001058916	A3	20020418		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002061834	A1	20020523	US 2001-779880	20010209

PRAI US 2001-779880 A 20010209
WO 2001-US4153 W 20010209
US 2001-297257P P 20010612
US 2001-310458P P 20010808
US 2001-328447P P 20011012
US 2001-341725P P 20011221
US 2000-181258P P 20000209
US 2000-187999P P 20000309
US 2000-234336P P 20000922
AB The present invention relates to a novel human gene or polynucleotide
encoding G protein chemokine receptor HDGNR10, a CCR5 family member. The
invention also relates to G protein chemokine receptor HDGNR10
polypeptides, as well as vectors, host cells, antibodies directed to G
protein chemokine receptor HDGNR10 polypeptides, and recombinant methods
for producing the same. The invention further relates to screening
methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of G protein chemokine
receptor HDGNR10 activity. The G protein chemokine receptor
HDGNR10-related agents are useful for diagnosis and treatment of related
immune diseases, HIV infection, autoimmune disease, neurodegenerative
disorder, infectious disease, etc.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 2000:900080 CAPLUS
DN 134:308942
TI Overexpression of eotaxin and the CCR3 receptor in human atherosclerosis:
Using genomic technology to identify a potential novel pathway of vascular
inflammation
AU Haley, Kathleen J.; Lilly, Craig M.; Yang, Jeong-Hee; Feng, Yajun;
Kennedy, Scott P.; Turi, Thomas G.; Thompson, John F.; Sukhova, Galina H.;
Libby, Peter; Lee, Richard T.
CS Respiratory Division Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School,
Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, 02115, USA
SO Circulation (2000), 102(18), 2185-2189
CODEN: CIRCAZ; ISSN: 0009-7322
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
AB Unstable atherosclerotic lesions typically have an abundant inflammatory
cell infiltrate, including activated T cells, macrophages, and mast cells,
which may decrease plaque stability. The pathophysiol. of inflammatory
cell recruitment and activation in the human atheroma is incompletely
described. We hypothesized that differential gene expression with
DNA microarray technol. would identify new genes that may
participate in vascular inflammation. RNA isolated from cultured human
aortic smooth muscle cells treated with tumor necrosis factor-.alpha.
(TNF-.alpha.) was examd. with a ***DNA*** microarray with 8600 genes.
This expt. and subsequent Northern analyses demonstrated marked increases
in steady-state eotaxin mRNA (>20 fold), a chemokine initially described
as a chemotactic factor for eosinophils. Because eosinophils are rarely
present in human atherosclerosis, we then studied tissue samples from 7
normal and 14 atherosclerotic arteries. Immunohistochem. anal.
demonstrated overexpression of ***eotaxin*** protein and its
receptor , CCR3, in the human atheroma, with negligible expression
in normal vessels. Eotaxin was predominantly located in smooth muscle
cells. The CCR3 receptor was localized primarily to

macrophage-rich
regions as defined by immunopositivity for CD 68; a minority of mast cells
also demonstrated immunopositivity for the CCR3 receptor. ***Eotaxin*** and its ***receptor*** , CCR3, are overexpressed in human atherosclerosis, suggesting that eotaxin participates in vascular inflammation. These data demonstrate how genomic differential expression
technol. can identify novel genes that may participate in the stability of
atherosclerotic lesions.
RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1999:477333 CAPLUS
DN 131:270723
TI A novel human CC chemokine, eotaxin-3, which is expressed in IL-4-stimulated vascular endothelial cells, exhibits potent activity toward eosinophils
AU Shinkai, Akeo; Yoshisue, Hajime; Koike, Masamichi; Shoji, Emi; Nakagawa,
Satoshi; Saito, Akiko; Takeda, Tsuyoshi; Imabeppu, Susumu; Kato, Yuzuru;
Hanai, Nobuo; Anazawa, Hideharu; Kuga, Tetsuro; Nishi, Tatsunari
CS Tokyo Research Laboratories, Tokyo, 194-8533, Japan
SO Journal of Immunology (1999), 163(3), 1602-1610
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PB American Association of Immunologists
DT Journal
LA English
AB IL-4 has been shown to be involved in the accumulation of leukocytes, esp.
eosinophils, at sites of inflammation by acting on vascular endothelial
cells. To identify novel mols. involved in the IL-4-dependent eosinophil
extravasation, cDNA prepd. from HUVEC stimulated with IL-4 was subjected
to differential display anal., which revealed a novel CC chemokine
designated as eotaxin-3. The human eotaxin-3 gene has been localized to
chromosome 7q11.2, unlike most other CC chemokine genes. The predicted
mature protein of 71 aa showed 27-42% identity to other human CC
chemokines. The recombinant protein induced a transient increase in the
cytosolic Ca2+ concn. and in vitro chemotaxis on eosinophils.
Furthermore, in cynomolgus monkeys, the accumulation of eosinophils was
obsd. at the sites where the protein was injected. Eotaxin-3 inhibited
the binding of 125I-eotaxin, but not 125I-macrophage inflammatory
protein-1.alpha., to eosinophils and acted on cell lines transfected with
CCR-3, suggesting that eotaxin-3 recognized CCR-3. IL-13 as well as IL-4
up-regulated eotaxin-3 mRNA in HUVEC, whereas neither TNF-.alpha.,
IL-1.beta., IFN-.gamma., nor TNF-.alpha. plus IFN-.gamma. did. The
expression profile of eotaxin-3 is different from those of eotaxin,
RANTES, and monocyte chemoattractant protein-4, which are potent
eosinophil-selective chemoattractants and are induced by either
TNF-.alpha. or TNF-.alpha. plus IFN-.gamma.. These results suggest that
eotaxin-3 may contribute to the eosinophil accumulation in atopic diseases.
RE.CNT 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1998:774856 CAPLUS
DN 130:138008
TI Cloning and characterization of the guinea pig eosinophil eotaxin receptor, C-C chemokine receptor-3: blockade using a monoclonal antibody
in vivo
AU Sabroe, Ian; Conroy, Dolores M.; Gerard, Norma P.; Li, You; Collins, Paul
D.; Post, Theodore W.; Jose, Peter J.; Williams, Timothy J.; Gerard, Craig
J.; Ponath, Paul D.
CS Leukocyte Biol. Section, Biomedical Science Div., Imperial Coll. Sch.
Medicine, London, UK
SO Journal of Immunology (1998), 161(11), 6139-6147
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PB American Association of Immunologists
DT Journal
LA English
AB Certain C-C chemokines, signaling via the ***eotaxin*** ***receptor*** C-C chemokine ***receptor*** -3 (CCR3), are thought to
be central mediators of eosinophil accumulation in allergic inflammation.
To investigate the role of CCR3 in vivo, the authors cloned the guinea pig
eotaxin ***receptor*** (guinea pig CCR3) from a genomic
DNA library. The authors isolated a single-exon open reading
frame coding for a 358-amino acid chemokine receptor protein with 67 and
69% homol. to human and murine CCR3, resp. When expressed in stable
transfectants, this ***receptor*** bound 125I-labeled guinea pig
eotaxin , 125I-labeled human monocyte chemotactic protein-3, and
125I-labeled human RANTES. In chemotaxis assays, guinea pig CCR3
transfectants responded only to guinea pig eotaxin, with a maximal effect
at 100 nM. MAbs were raised that bound selectively to both guinea pig
CCR3 transfectants and guinea pig eosinophils. One of these mAbs, 2A8,
blocked both ligands binding to transfectants and their chemotaxis in
response to eotaxin. The Ab also inhibited chemotaxis and the elevation
of cytosolic calcium in guinea pig eosinophils in response to eotaxin.
F(ab')2 fragments of 2A8 were prepd. that retained the ability to inhibit
eosinophil calcium responses to eotaxin. Pretreatment of 111In-labeled
eosinophils in vitro with F(ab')2 2A8 selectively inhibited their
accumulation in response to eotaxin in vivo. These data demonstrate that
functional blockade of eosinophil chemokine receptors can be achieved in
vivo and provide further support for the development of novel

anti-inflammatory drugs targeting eosinophil recruitment through chemokine
receptor antagonism.
RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:740259 CAPLUS
DN 128:21876
TI Eosinophil eotaxin receptor
IN Daugherty, Bruce L.; Demartino, Julie A.; Springer, Martin S.; Siciliano,
Salvatore J.
PA Merck & Co., Inc., USA; Daugherty, Bruce L.; Demartino, Julie A.;
Springer, Martin S.; Siciliano, Salvatore J.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9741154	A1	19971106	WO 1997-US6568	19970424
W: CA, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1012190	A1	20000628	EP 1997-925399	19970424
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
US 6271347	B1	20010807	US 1997-847296	19970424
JP 2002503950	T2	20020205	JP 1997-538970	19970424
US 2002192214	A1	20021219	US 2001-922895	20010806

PRAI US 1996-16158P P 19960426
US 1996-17113P A 19960426
US 1996-640991 A 19960426
GB 1997-894 A 19970117
US 1997-847296 A3 19970424
WO 1997-US6568 W 19970424
AB The eosinophil eotaxin receptor has been isolated, cloned and sequenced.
This receptor is a human .beta.-chemokine receptor and has been designated
"CC CKR3". The eosinophil eotaxin receptor may be used to screen and
identify compds. that bind to the eosinophil eotaxin receptor. Such
compds. would be useful in the treatment and prevention of atopic
conditions including allergic rhinitis, dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and
particularly bronchial asthma.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:372091 CAPLUS
DN 126:342447
TI Novel human CC chemokine
IN Kitaura, Motoji; Nakajima, Toshihiro; Harada, Shigenori
PA Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Japan; Kitaura, Motoji; Nakajima, Toshihiro;
Harada, Shigenori
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9712914	A1	19970410	WO 1996-JP2851	19961001
W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP,				
KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI,				
SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,				
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML,				
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9670976	A1	19970428	AU 1996-70976	19961001

PRAI JP 1995-259067 19951005
JP 1996-41965 19960228
WO 1996-JP2851 19961001
AB Disclosed are a peptide which is a human homolog of guinea pig eotaxin or
a novel chemokine, in particular, a human CC chemokine having an activity
on human eosinophils; the structural gene of the peptide; an expression
vector having the gene; a transformant having the expression vector
introduced thereinto; a process for producing the peptide by using the
transformant; a monoclonal antibody against the peptide; a method for
assaying the peptide by using the monoclonal antibody; and a method for
screening an agonist or antagonist of the peptide. The antibodies,
agonists and antagonists are useful for diagnosis and therapy of parasite
infection, cancer, allergy (asthma, atopic dermatitis, etc.), or
eosinophil infiltration-assocd. diseases. Mol. cloning of guinea pig
eotaxin ***cDNA*** and human eotaxin genome ***DNA*** and
cDNA were performed. Expression of human eotaxin in different
human organs and tissues was also studied. Also, vector encoding human
eotaxin ***receptor*** was prepd. and expressed in 293T cells,
and biol. activity of human ***eotaxin*** peptides to the recombinant
receptor was demonstrated.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:246715 CAPLUS
DN 126:316141
TI Molecular and functional characterization of two novel human C-C
chemokines as inhibitors of two distinct classes of myeloid progenitors
AU Patel, Vikram P.; Kreider, Brent L.; Li, Yuling; Li, Haodong; Leung, Kam;
Salcedo, Theodora; Nardelli, Bernardetta; Pippalla, Vani; Gentz, Solange;
et al.
CS Department of Cell Biology, Human Genome Sciences, Inc., Rockville, MD,
20850, USA
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (1997), 185(7), 1163-1172
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007

PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two novel human .beta.-chemokines, Ck.beta.-8 or myeloid progenitor
inhibitory factor 1 (MPIF-1), and Ck.beta.-6 or MPIF-2, were discovered as
part of a large scale ***cDNA*** sequencing effort. The MPIF-1 and
MPIF-2 cDNAs were isolated from aortic endothelium and activated monocyte
libraries, resp. Both of the cDNAs were cloned into a baculovirus vector
and expressed in insect cells. The mature recombinant MPIF-1 protein
consists of 99 amino acids and is most homologous to macrophage
inflammatory protein (MIP)-1.alpha., showing 51% identity. It displays
chemotactic activity on resting T lymphocytes and monocytes, a minimal but
significant activity on neutrophils, and is neg. on activated T
lymphocytes. MPIF-1 is also a potent suppressor of bone marrow low
proliferative potential colony-forming cells, a committed progenitor that
gives rise to granulocyte and monocyte lineages. The mature recombinant
MPIF-2 has 93 amino acid residues and shows 39 and 42% identity with
monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-3 and MIP-1.alpha., resp. It
displays chemotactic activity on resting T lymphocytes, a minimal activity
on neutrophils, and is neg. on monocytes and activated T lymphocytes. On
eosinophils, MPIF-2 produces a transient rise of cytosolic Ca2+ and uses
the ***receptor*** for ***eotaxin*** and MCP-4. In hematopoietic
assays, MPIF-2 strongly suppressed the colony formation by the high
proliferative potential colony-forming cell (HPP-CFC), which represents a
multipotential hematopoietic progenitor.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:184606 CAPLUS
DN 126:170408
TI Human eotaxin and eotaxin receptor and genes and cDNAs encoding them and
their diagnostic and therapeutic uses
IN Ponath, Paul D.; Qin, Shixin; Ringler, Douglas J.; Newman, Walter; Mackay,
Charles
PA Leukosite, Inc., USA; Ponath, Paul D.; Qin, Shixin; Ringler, Douglas J.;
Newman, Walter; Mackay, Charles
SO PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9700960	A1	19970109	WO 1996-US10723	19960621

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,
SE, SG
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA
AU 9662882 A1 19970122 AU 1996-62882 19960621
PRAI US 1995-494093 19950623
WO 1996-US10723 19960621
AB A human eotaxin and its cognate receptor and genes and cDNAs encoding them
are characterized for use in the manuf. of the eotaxin and in diagnostic
and therapeutic applications. Methods of use of eotaxins, for example in
the recruitment of eosinophils to a particular site or in the treatment of
allergic conditions are also described. Human eotaxins can be used in
assays to identify inhibitors (e.g., antagonists) or promoters (agonists)
of human eotaxin function. Agents which inhibit or promote eotaxin
function can be administered to an individual, providing a new approach to
selective modulation of leukocyte function, which is useful in a variety
of inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, or in the treatment of
infections. Cloning of the human gene using primers derived from the pig
eotaxin gene and chem. synthesis of human eotaxin are described. Eotaxin
was shown to be a chemoattractant for eosinophils and the interaction was
mediated by CKR3, a novel C-C chemokine receptor.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:754315 CAPLUS
DN 126:88134
TI Human monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-4 is a novel CC chemokine
with activities on monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils induced in
allergic and nonallergic inflammation that signals through the CC
chemokine receptors (CCR)-2 and -3
AU Garcia-Zepeda, Eduardo A.; Combadiere, Christophe; Rothenberg, Marc E.;
Sarafi, Mindy N.; Lavigne, Frank; Hamid, Qutayba; Murphy, Philip M.;
Luster, Andrew D.
CS Infectious Disease Unit, Massachusetts General Hosp., Charlestown, MA,
02129, USA
SO Journal of Immunology (1996), 157(12), 5613-5626
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PB American Association of Immunologists
DT Journal
LA English
AB The chemokines are a large family of cytokines that regulate the complex
and precise recruitment of immune cells into inflammatory foci. To fully
appreciate their role in the pathogenesis of human diseases, the entire
spectrum of chemokines, their receptors, their cellular targets, and
mechanisms of regulation need to be delineated. Using eotaxin as a probe,
the authors isolated a ***cDNA*** for a novel human .beta. (or CC)
chemokine that, based on its biol. and structural features, the

authors
have named monocyte chemoattractant protein (MCP)-4. Purified recombinant
MCP-4 protein was a potent chemoattractant for monocytes and eosinophils
and stimulated histamine release from basophils. MCP-4 induced a calcium
flux in HEK-293 cells transfected with the monocyte selective MCP-1
receptor (CCR-2B) and the eosinophil selective ***eotaxin*** ***receptor*** (CCR-3), but not in the more widely expressed CCR-1 or
CCR-5. This novel chemokine is expressed in TNF-.alpha. and IL-1
activated epithelial and endothelial cells in vitro, and in the epithelial
mucosa of patients with both Th2-type allergic and Th1-type nonallergic
sinusitis. Furthermore, both IFN-.gamma. and IL-4, products of Th1 and
Th2 cells, resp., synergized with TNF-.alpha. and IL-1 in inducing MCP-4
mRNA accumulation. These properties of MCP-4 offer a mol. explanation for
the obsd. accumulation of monocytes, eosinophils and basophils in both
Th1- and Th2-type immune responses.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:372102 CAPLUS
DN 125:84187
TI Molecular cloning and characterization of a human eotaxin receptor
expressed selectively on eosinophils
AU Ponath, Paul D.; Qin, Shixin; Post, Theodore W.; Wang, Juan; Gerard, Norma
P.; Newman, Walter; Gerard, Craig; Mackay, Charles R.
CS LeukoSite, Inc., Cambridge, MA, 02142, USA
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (1996), 183(6), 2437-2448
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB The chemokine eotaxin is unusual in that it appears to be a highly
specific chemoattractant for eosinophils. Ligand-binding studies with
radiolabeled ***eotaxin*** demonstrated a ***receptor*** on
eosinophils distinct from the known chemokine receptors CKR-1 and -2. The
distinct eotaxin-binding site on human eosinophils also bound RANTES
(regulated on activation T expressed and secreted) and monocyte
chemotactic protein (MCP)-3. The authors have now isolated a ***cDNA***
from eosinophils, termed CKR-3, with significant sequence similarity to
other well characterized chemokine receptors. Cells transfected with
CKR-3 ***cDNA*** bound radiolabeled eotaxin specifically and with high
affinity, comparable to the binding affinity obsd. with eosinophils. This
receptor also bound RANTES and MCP-3 with high affinity, but not other CC
or CXC chemokines. Furthermore, receptor transfectants generated in a
murine B cell lymphoma cell line migrated in transwell chemotaxis assays
to eotaxin, RANTES, and MCP-3, but not to any other chemokines. A
monoclonal antibody recognizing CKR-3 was used to show that eosinophils,
but not other leukocyte types, expressed this receptor. This pattern of
expression was confirmed by Northern blot with RNA from highly purified
leukocyte subsets. The restricted expression of CKR-3 on eosinophils and
the fidelity of eotaxin binding to CKR-3, provides a potential mechanism
for the selective recruitment and migration of eosinophils within tissues.

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:319727 CAPLUS
DN 125:8094
TI Monocyte chemotactic protein 4 (MCP-4), a novel structural and functional
analog of MCP-3 and eotaxin
AU Uguccioni, Mariagrazia; Loetscher, Pius; Forssmann, Ulf; Dewald, Beatrice;
Li, Haodong; Lima, Solange Hensche; Li, Yuling; Kreider, Brent; Garotta,
Gianni; et al.
CS Theodor Kocher Inst., Univ. Bern, Bern, CH-3000, Switz.
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (1996), 183(5), 2379-2384
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB A novel human CC chemokine complementary ***DNA*** was identified in a
library constructed from human fetal RNA, cloned into a baculovirus
vector, and expressed in Sf9 insect cells. The mature recombinant protein
that was released had the NH2-terminal sequence pyro-QPDALNVPSTC and
consisted of 75 amino acids. Minor amts. of two variants of 77 and 82
residues (NH2 termini: LAQPDA and FNPQGLAQPDA) were released as well. The
novel chemokine was designated monocyte chemotactic protein 4 (MCP-4) and
the variants were designated (LA)MCP-4 and (FNPQGLA)MCP-4. MCP-4 shares
the pyroglutamic acid-proline NH2-terminated motif and 56-61% sequence
identity with the three known monocyte chemotactic proteins and is 60%
identical to eotaxin. It has marked functional similarities to MCP-3 and
eotaxin. Like MCP-3, MCP-4 is a chemoattractant of high efficacy for
monocytes and T lymphocytes. On these cells, it binds to receptors that
recognize MCP-1, MCP-3, and RANTES. On eosinophils, MCP-4 has similar
efficacy and potency as MCP-3, RANTES, and eotaxin. It shares ***receptors*** with ***eotaxin*** and shows full
cross-desensitization with this eosinophil-selective chemokine. Of the
two variants, only (LA)MCP-4 could be purified in sufficient quantities
for testing and was at least 30-fold less potent than MCP-4 itself. This
suggests that the 75-residue form with the characteristic NH2 terminus of
an MCP is the biol. relevant species.

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:319722 CAPLUS
DN 125:55851
TI Cloning, expression, and characterization of the human eosinophil eotaxin
receptor
AU Daugherty, Bruce L.; Siciliano, Salvatore J.; DeMartino, Julie A.;
Malkowitz, Lorraine; Sirotina, Anna; Springer, Martin S.
CS Dep. Inflammation Res. Immunol. Res., Merck Res. Laboratories, Rahway, NJ,
07065, USA
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (1996), 183(5), 2349-2354
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB Although there is a mounting body of evidence that eosinophils are
recruited to sites of allergic inflammation by a no. of .beta.-chemokines,
particularly eotaxin and RANTES, the receptor that mediates these actions
has not been identified. The authors have now cloned a G protein-coupled
receptor, CC CKR3, from human eosinophils which, when stably expressed in
AML14.3D10 cells bound eotaxin, MCP-3 and RANTES with Kds of 0.1, 2.7, and
3.1 nM, resp. CC CKR3 also bound MCP-1 with lower affinity, but did not
bind MIP-1.alpha. or MIP-1.beta.. Eotaxin, RANTES, and to a lessor extent
MCP-3, but not the other chemokines, activated CC CKR3 as detd. by their
ability to stimulate a Ca2+-flux. Competition binding studies on primary
eosinophils gave binding affinities for the different chemokines which
were indistinguishable from those measured with CC CKR3. Since CC CKR3 is
prominently expressed in eosinophils the authors conclude that CC CKR3 is
the eosinophil eotaxin receptor. Eosinophils also express a much lower
level of a second chemokine receptor, CC CKR1, which appears to be
responsible for the effects of MIP-1.alpha..

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:198753 CAPLUS
DN 124:340611
TI Molecular cloning of human eotaxin, an eosinophil-selective CC chemokine,
and identification of a specific eosinophil eotaxin receptor, CC chemokine
receptor 3
AU Kitaura, Motoji; Nakajima, Toshihiro; Imai, Toshio; Harada, Shigenori;
Combadiere, Christophe; Tiffany, H. Lee; Murphy, Philip M.; Yoshie, Osamu
CS Shionogi Inst. Medical Science, Osaka, 566, Japan
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1996), 271(13), 7725-30
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English
AB The CC chemokine eotaxin is a selective chemoattractant for guinea pig
eosinophils, first purified from bronchoalveolar lavage fluid in a guinea
pig model of allergic airway inflammation. The authors have now isolated
the gene and ***cDNA*** for a human counterpart of eotaxin. The gene
maps to chromosome 17 and is expressed constitutively at high levels in
small intestine and colon, and at lower levels in various other tissues.
The deduced mature protein sequence is 66% identical to human monocyte
chemoattractant protein-1, and 60% identical to guinea pig eotaxin.
Recombinant human eotaxin produced in insect cells induced a calcium flux
response in normal human eosinophils, but not in neutrophils or monocytes.
The response could not be desensitized by pretreatment of eosinophils with
other CC chemokines, suggesting a unique receptor. In this regard, the
authors show that human eotaxin is a potent and highly specific agonist
for CC chemokine receptor 3, a G protein-coupled receptor selectively
expressed in human eosinophils. Thus ***eotaxin*** and CC chemokine
receptor 3 may be host factors highly specialized for eosinophil
recruitment in inflammation, and may be good targets for the development
of selective drugs for inflammatory diseases where eosinophils contribute
to pathogenesis, such as asthma.

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 30 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1996:187766 CAPLUS
DN 124:258108
TI Cloning of the human eosinophil chemoattractant, eotaxin. Expression,
receptor binding, and functional properties suggest a mechanism for the
selective recruitment of eosinophils
AU Ponath, Paul D.; Qin, Shixin; Ringler, Douglas J.; Clark-Lewis, Ian; Wang,
Juan; Kassam, Nasim; Smith, Heidi; Shi, Xiaojie; Gonzalo, Jose-Angel; et
al.
CS LeukoSite, Inc., Cambridge, MA, 02142, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Investigation (1996), 97(3), 604-12
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB The CC chemokine eotaxin, identified in guinea pigs and also recently in
mice, may be a key element for the selective recruitment of eosinophils to
certain inflamed tissues. Using a partial mouse eotaxin cDNA probe, the
human eotaxin gene was cloned and was found to be 61.8 and 63.2% identical
at the amino acid level to guinea pig and mouse eotaxin. Human eotaxin
protein was a strong and specific eosinophil chemoattractant in vitro and
was an effective eosinophil chemoattractant when injected into the skin of
a rhesus monkey. Radiolabeled eotaxin was used to identify a high
affinity receptor on eosinophils (0.52 nM Kd), expressed at 4.8 .times.

104 sites per cell. This receptor also bound RANTES and monocyte
chemotactic protein-3 with lower affinity, but not macrophage inflammatory
protein-1.alpha.. Eotaxin could desensitize calcium responses of
eosinophils to RANTES and monocyte chemotactic protein-3, although RANTES
was able to only partially desensitize eosinophil calcium responses to
eotaxin. Immunohistochem. on human nasal polyp with anti-eotaxin mAbs
showed that certain leukocytes as well as respiratory epithelium were
intensely immunoreactive, and eosinophil infiltration occurred at sites of
eotaxin upregulation. Thus eotaxin in humans is a potent and selective
eosinophil chemoattractant that is expressed by a variety of cell types in
certain inflammatory conditions.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2002:336860 USPATFULL
TI Eosinophil eotaxin receptor
IN Daugherty, Bruce L., South Orange, NJ, UNITED STATES
Demartino, Julie A., Cranford, NJ, UNITED STATES
Siciliano, Salvatore J., East Brunswick, NJ, UNITED STATES
Springer, Martin S., Westfield, NJ, UNITED STATES
PA Merck & Co., Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002192214 A1 20021219
AI US 2001-922895 A1 20010806 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1997-847296, filed on 24 Apr 1997, PATENTED
PRAI US 1996-16158P 19960426 (60)
US 1996-17113P 19960426 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Merck & Co., Inc., Patent Department, P.O. Box 2000 - RY60-30, Rahway,
NJ, 07065-0907
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1312
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The eosinophil eotaxin receptor has been isolated, cloned and sequenced.
This receptor is a human .beta.-chemokine receptor and has been
designated "CC CKR3". The eosinophil eotaxin receptor may be used to
screen and identify compounds that bind to the eosinophil eotaxin
receptor. Such compounds would be useful in the treatment and prevention
of atopic conditions including allergic rhinitis, dermatitis,
conjunctivitis, and particularly bronchial asthma.

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2002:199087 USPATFULL
TI Method for inducing chemotaxis in endothelial cells by administering
stromal cell derived factor-1alpha
IN Gupta, Shalley K., Lafeyette Hill, PA, UNITED STATES
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002107196 A1 20020808
AI US 2001-953717 A1 20010917 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-358624, filed on 21 Jul 1999, PENDING
PRAI US 1998-93596P 19980721 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP GLAXOSMITHKLINE, Corporate Intellectual Property - UW2220, P.O. Box
1539, King of Prussia, PA, 19406-0939
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1795
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB CXCR4 and SDF-1.alpha. polypeptides and polynucleotides and methods for
producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques are disclosed.
Also disclosed are methods for utilizing CXCR4 and SDF-1.alpha.
polypeptides and polynucleotides in the design of protocols for the
treatment of inflammatory diseases, angiogenic diseases, and infections,
such Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2002:199086 USPATFULL
TI Method for inducing chemotaxis in endothelial cells by administering
stromal cell derived factor-1alpha
IN Gupta, Shalley K., Lafeyette Hill, PA, UNITED STATES
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002107195 A1 20020808
AI US 2001-953692 A1 20010917 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-358624, filed on 21 Jul 1999, PENDING
PRAI US 1998-93596P 19980721 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP GLAXOSMITHKLINE, Corporate Intellectual Property - UW2220, P.O. Box
1539, King of Prussia, PA, 19406-0939
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1795
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB CXCR4 and SDF-1.alpha. polypeptides and polynucleotides and methods for
producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques are disclosed.
Also disclosed are methods for utilizing CXCR4 and SDF-1.alpha.
polypeptides and polynucleotides in the design of protocols for the
treatment of inflammatory diseases, angiogenic diseases, and infections,
such Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2002:175191 USPATFULL
TI CCR-3 receptor antagonists
IN Dhanak, Dashyant, West Chester, PA, United States
Widdowson, Katherine L., King of Prussia, PA, United States
White, John R., Coatesville, PA, United States
PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6420424 B1 20020716
WO 9955330 19991104
AI US 2000-674208 20001027 (9)
WO 1999-US8950 19990427
20001027 PCT 371 date
PRAI US 1998-83229P 19980427 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Reamer, James H.
LREP Simon, Soma G., King, William T., Kinzig, Charles M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,8
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 685
AB Phenylalanine sulfonamide derivatives and their use as CCR-3 receptor
antagonist.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2002:119846 USPATFULL
TI Human G-protein Chemokine receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Roschke, Viktor, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002061834 A1 20020523
AI US 2001-779880 A1 20010209 (9)
PRAI US 2000-181258P 20000209 (60)
US 2000-187999P 20000309 (60)
US 2000-234336P 20000922 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE
600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3934
CLMN Number of Claims: 61
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 18667
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel human protein called Human
G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10, and isolated
polynucleotides encoding this protein. The invention is also directed to
human antibodies that bind Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5)
HDGNR10 and to polynucleotides encoding those antibodies. Also provided
are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for
producing Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10 and human
anti-Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10 antibodies. The
invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful
for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions
related to this novel human protein and these novel human antibodies.

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2002:92268 USPATFULL
TI Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor HDGNR10
IN Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Roschke, Viktor, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002048786 A1 20020425
AI US 2001-779879 A1 20010209 (9)
PRAI US 2000-181258P 20000209 (60)
US 2000-187999P 20000309 (60)
US 2000-234336P 20000922 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC, 1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W., SUITE
600, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005-3934
CLMN Number of Claims: 61
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 17969
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel human protein called Human
G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10, and isolated
polynucleotides encoding this protein. The invention is also directed to
human antibodies that bind Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5)
HDGNR10 and to polynucleotides encoding those antibodies. Also provided
are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for
producing Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGNR10 and human
anti-Human G-protein Chemokine Receptor (CCR5) HDGNR1O antibodies. The
invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful
for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions
related to this novel human protein and these novel human antibodies.

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2001:126108 USPATFULL
TI Eosinophil eotaxin receptor
IN Daugherty, Bruce L., South Orange, NJ, United States
Demartino, Julie A., Cranford, NJ, United States
Siciliano, Salvatore J., East Brunswick, NJ, United States
Springer, Martin S., Westfield, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6271347 B1 20010807
AI US 1997-847296 19970424 (8)
PRAI US 1996-17113P 19960426 (60)
US 1996-16158P 19960426 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mertz, Prema
LREP Thies, J. Eric, Rose, David L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1091
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The eosinophil eotaxin receptor has been isolated, cloned and sequenced.
This receptor is a human .beta.-chemokine receptor and has been
designated "CC CKR3". The eosinophil eotaxin receptor may be used to
screen and identify compounds that bind to the eosinophil eotaxin
receptor. Such compounds would be useful in the treatment and prevention
of atopic conditions including allergic rhinitis, dermatitis, conjunctivitis, and particularly bronchial asthma.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 30 USPATFULL
AN 2000:146110 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting or identifying ligands, inhibitors or promoters of
CXC chemokine receptor 3
IN Loetscher, Marcel, Koeniz, Switzerland
Moser, Bernhard, Stettlen, Switzerland
PA Theodor-Kocher Institute, Bern, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6140064 20001031
AI US 1996-709838 19960910 (8)
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mertz, Prema; Assistant Examiner: Murphy, Joseph F.
LREP Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 88
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2876
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to methods of identifying ligands, and inhibitors (e.g., antagonists) or promoters (e.g., agonists) of receptor function, including methods in which host cells comprising a nucleic acid encoding a CXCR3 or variant thereof are used in an assay to identify and assess the efficacy of ligands, inhibitors or promoters.

Inhibitors and promoters of receptor function can be used to modulate receptor activity, permitting selective inhibition of lymphocyte function, particularly of effector cells such as activated T lymphocytes and NK cells for therapeutic purposes.